

The VALLEY OF THE GIANTS BY PETER B. KYNE AUTHOR OF "CAPPY RICKS" COPYRIGHT, BY PETER B. KYNE

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Pioneer in the California redwood region, John Cardigan, at forty-seven, is the leading citizen of Sequoia, owner of mills, ships, and many acres of timber, a widower after three years' married life, and father of two-day-old Bryce Cardigan.

CHAPTER II.—At fourteen Bryce makes the acquaintance of Shirley Sumner, a visitor to Sequoia, and his junior by a few years. Together they visit the Valley of the Giants, sacred to John Cardigan, and his son as the burial place of Bryce's mother, and part with mutual regret.

CHAPTER III.—While Bryce is at college John Cardigan meets with heavy business losses and for the first time views the future with uncertainty.

CHAPTER IV.—After graduation from college, and a trip abroad, Bryce Cardigan comes home. On the train he meets Shirley Sumner, her way to Sequoia to make her home there with her uncle, Col. Pennington. Bryce learns that his father's eyesight has failed and that Col. Pennington is seeking to take advantage of the old man's business misfortunes.

CHAPTER V.—In the Valley of the Giants Bryce Cardigan finds a tree felled directly across his mother's grave. Indications are that it was cut down to secure the land, and evidence seems to show that Pennington is seeking to take advantage of the old man's business misfortunes.

CHAPTER VI.—Dining with Col. Pennington and his niece, Bryce finds the room patrolled with redoubled force. He suspects Pennington's guilt. In a diplomatic way, unperceived by Shirley, the two men declare war.

CHAPTER VII.—Pennington refuses to renew his logging contract with the Cardigans, believing his action means bankruptcy for the latter. Bryce forces Pennington to confess he felled the tree in the Valley of the Giants at Pennington's order. After punishing the man, Bryce buries him at Pennington's expense, with Shirley. Bryce witnesses the fight. Pennington is humiliated, and the girl, indignant, orders Bryce to leave her and forget their friendship. He leaves, but refuses to accept dismissal.

CHAPTER VIII.—Returning to Sequoia, the train on which Shirley, her uncle, and Bryce are traveling, breaks away from the locomotive, and Bryce, who could have escaped, at the risk of his life cuts out the caboose and saves them from certain death, being painfully injured in doing so.

CHAPTER IX.—Moria McTavish, childhood friend of Bryce and employed in his office, makes Shirley's acquaintance and the two become friends. Needing money badly, John Cardigan offers to sell Pennington the Valley of the Giants, but the Colonel, confident the property must soon be his through the bankruptcy of his enemies, contemptuously refuses. Unknown to her uncle, Shirley buys the Valley and the Cardigans have a new lease of business life. They interest capital and decide on a scheme to parallel Pennington's logging railroad.

CHAPTER X.—Buchanan Ogilvy, railroad contractor and Bryce's college friend, is decided on by the Cardigans as the man to figure as the builder of the proposed railroad. Bryce goes to San Francisco to meet him.

CHAPTER XI.—Ogilvy ostentatiously begins work of surveying for the line which is announced as a proposed through route. Pennington, vaguely alarmed, decides to block operations by making it impossible to secure a franchise for the line through Sequoia. In this he plans to enlist the aid of the mayor, Poundstone.

(Continued)

"He's quite well again, thank you. It's too bad the circumstances are such that we, who started out to be such agreeable friends, see so little of each other, Shirley."

"Indeed, it is. However, it's all your fault. I have told you once how you can obviate that distressing situation. But you're so stubborn, Mr. Cardigan."

"I haven't got to the point where I like crawling on my hands and knees," he flared back at her. "Even for your sake, I decline to simulate friendship or tolerance for your uncle; hence I must be content to let matters stand as they are between us."

She laughed lightly. "So you are still uncompromisingly belligerent—still after Uncle Seth's scalp?"

"Yes; and I think I'm going to get it. I'm not fighting for myself alone, but for a thousand dependents—for a principle—for an ancient sentiment that was my father's and is now mine. You do not understand."

"I understand more than you give me credit for, and some day you'll realize it. I feel sorry for you. I understand what even my uncle doesn't suspect at present, and that is that you're the directing genius of the Northern California Oregon railroad and hiding behind your friend Ogilvy. Now, listen to me, Bryce Cardigan: You're never going to build that road. Do you understand?"

The suddenness of her attack amazed him to such an extent that he did not take the trouble to contradict her. Instead he blurted out, angrily and defiantly: "I'll build that road if it costs me my life—if it costs me you. Understand? I'm in this fight to win."

"You will not build that road," she

you understand she is not indifferent to you."

"I do not know that she feels for me anything stronger than a vagrant sympathy; and, for while she is eternally feminine, nevertheless she has a masculine way of looking at many things. Her first loyalty is to her uncle; in fact, she owes none to me. And I dare say he has given her some extremely plausible reason why we should be



"Sit Down, Son, and Tell the Old Man All About It."

eliminated; while I think she is sorry that it must be done, nevertheless, in a mistaken impulse of self-protection she is likely to let him do it."

"Perhaps, perhaps. Eliminate the girl, my boy. She's trying to play fair to you and her relative. Let us concentrate on Pennington."

"The entire situation hinges on that jump-crossing of his tracks on Water street."

"He doesn't know you plan to cross them, does he?"

"No."

"Then, lad, your job is to get your crossing in before he finds out. Isn't it?"

"Yes, but it's an impossible task, partner. I'm not Aladdin, you know. I have to have a franchise from the city council, and I have to have rails."

"Both are procurable, my son. Induce the city council to grant you a temporary franchise tomorrow, and buy your rails from Pennington. He has a mile of track running up Laurel creek, and Laurel creek was logged out three years ago."

"But he hates me, old pal."

"The Colonel never permits sentiment to interfere with business, my son. He doesn't need the rails, and he does desire your money. Consider the rail problem settled."

"How do you stand with the mayor and the council?"

"I do not stand at all."

"That makes it bad."

"Not at all. The Cardigans are not known to be connected with the N. C. O. Send your bright friend Ogilvy after that franchise. He's the only man who can land it. Give him a free hand and tell him to deliver the goods by any means short of bribery. I know you can procure the rails and have them at the intersection of B and Water streets Thursday night. If Ogilvy can procure the temporary franchise and have it in his pocket by six o'clock Thursday night you should have that crossing in by sunup Friday morning. Then let Pennington rave. He cannot procure an injunction to restrain us from cutting his tracks, thus throwing the matter into the courts and holding us up indefinitely, because by the time he wakes up the tracks will have been cut. The best he can do then will be to fight us before the city council when we apply for our permanent franchise."

"Partner, it looks like a forlorn hope," said Bryce.

"Well, you're the boy to lead it. And it will cost but little to put in the crossing and take a chance. Remember, Bryce, once we have that crossing in it stands like a spite fence between Pennington and the law which he knows so well how to convert to suit his ignoble purposes." He turned earnestly to Bryce and waved a trembling, admonitory finger. "Your job is to keep out of court. Once Pennington gets the law on us the issue will not be settled in our favor for years; and in the meantime—well, run along, now, and hunt up Ogilvy."

It was with a considerably lighter heart that Bryce returned to the mill office, from which he lost no time in summoning Buck Ogilvy by telephone.

"Thanks so much for the invitation," Ogilvy murmured gratefully. "I'll be down in a pig's whisper." And, as was "Bryce, you look like the devil," he declared the moment he entered the latter's private office.

"I ought to. Heck, I've just raised the devil and spilled the beans on the N. C. O."

"To whom, when and where?"

"To Pennington's niece, over the

phone."

"What a magnificent idea!"

"It was with a considerably lighter heart that Bryce returned to the mill office, from which he lost no time in summoning Buck Ogilvy by telephone."

"Thanks so much for the invitation," Ogilvy murmured gratefully. "I'll be down in a pig's whisper." And, as was "Bryce, you look like the devil," he declared the moment he entered the latter's private office.

"I ought to. Heck, I've just raised the devil and spilled the beans on the N. C. O."

"To whom, when and where?"

"To Pennington's niece, over the

phone."

"What a magnificent idea!"

"It was with a considerably lighter heart that Bryce returned to the mill office, from which he lost no time in summoning Buck Ogilvy by telephone."

"Thanks so much for the invitation," Ogilvy murmured gratefully. "I'll be down in a pig's whisper." And, as was "Bryce, you look like the devil," he declared the moment he entered the latter's private office.

"I ought to. Heck, I've just raised the devil and spilled the beans on the N. C. O."

"To whom, when and where?"

"To Pennington's niece, over the

phone."

SUFFRAGE HOPES AGAIN DASHED BY GOV. CLEMENT

Refuses to Convene Legislature to Ratify Amendment. Serves Warning on State Officials to "Watch Their Step While Chief Executive is Absent."

Rutland, July 12.—Governor Percival W. Clement again refused to call a special session of the Vermont Legislature to ratify the federal amendment for woman suffrage, and in a formal proclamation, made public today, gives his reasons therefor.

He calls attention to the fact that the present Legislature was elected before the question of ratifying the federal amendment had arisen, that the people of Vermont have had no opportunity to express themselves in regard to the question and that the proposed federal amendment clearly invades the constitution of Vermont.

Governor Clement proposes that the matter be taken up by the Legislature of 1921 and urges the voters to require candidates for the House and Senate to declare themselves thereon. He refers pointedly to the income tax amendment, which, he says, "was lobbied through Congress and the state legislatures by federal agents," also to the prohibition amendment, which he declares "was forced through by a powerful and irresponsible organization," (evidently the Anti-Saloon League) "operating through paid agents with unlimited funds."

He declares further that the issue is one of principle, not of political expediency, and serves notice on all state officers, apparently on the lieutenant-governor and his deputies, that he proposes "to go and come" as his "duty calls, both within and without the state of Vermont," and that if any action is taken contrary to the terms of the proclamation, the officer so acting will do so "regardless of our fundamental law and his oath to support it" and "on his own responsibility" for which he will be held "answerable to the freemen of the state."

The proclamation is as follows:

"Under date of June 12th, 1919, I received from Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, at Washington, a communication enclosing a certified copy of a resolution of The Congress of the United States of America, entitled 'Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution. Extending the Right of Suffrage to Women,' with a request that it be submitted to the Legislature of Vermont for such action as may be had."

"I have received requests and petitions from individuals, residing both within and without the State, asking me to call a special session of the Legislature of Vermont to ratify this resolution; and from others not to call a session for that purpose. Numerous political and other organizations have made similar requests. The importance of this matter demands a full presentation of the facts to the voters of the State and a statement of my conclusions."

"The Constitution of Vermont has had the sanction of use and approval for more than 140 years. Careful provision is made in that Constitution to insure extended consideration and deliberation in making changes affecting its provisions and for direct submission to the freemen of the State. The Legislature may propose changes but Section 6 of Chapter 2 of the Constitution, providing the powers of the Legislature, says: 'They shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish or infringe any part of this Constitution.'

Section 67 of this same Chapter declares that this Constitution 'ought not to be violated on any pretense whatsoever.' The proposed nineteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution would in fact, if adopted make radical changes in the Constitution of Vermont and in our form of government."

"The provisions for changes in the Federal Constitution to which we Vermonters are loyal subscribers, are in conflict with those laid down in the Constitution of Vermont. The Federal Constitution provides that proposals for change therein shall, if favorable action is taken thereon by The Congress, be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their action, and the Supreme Court of the United States has in a recent decision, *Hawkins vs. Smith*, June 1st, 1920, declared:

"The referendum provisions of state constitutions and statutes cannot be applied, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, in the modification or rejection of amendments to it."

"This decision leaves the people at the mercy of any group of men, who may lobby a proposal for change to the Federal Constitution through Congress and then through the Legislatures of the States."

"In the face of this situation, I am asked to call the Legislature of Ver-

mont into extraordinary session, not for the purpose of debating, considering, deliberately on the question at issue, but with a majority of its members pledged beforehand and in private, as I understand it, to ratify the proposed amendment."

"If the people of Vermont, in accepting a place in the Union of States, inadvertently lost in whole or in part the right of self-government and conferred it on a Legislature, there is all the more reason why a Legislature should not pass upon a question which has risen since their election and upon which their constituents have had no opportunity to express themselves."

"The people are the supreme governing power of the State, and the legislators, under our Constitution, are their representatives and responsible to the people, yet it is now proposed that their Legislature take action without the sanction of the people and in direct invasion of their rights."

"For this reason, I am calling to the attention of the voters of Vermont this all-important proposed change in our Constitution. It may be forced upon us by the action of other states, nevertheless it is our duty to know what the attitude of our senators and representatives is upon this subject and to elect men who represent our wishes."

"Candidates for the Legislature of 1921 should be required to declare their position on this subject without delay."

"It is evident from the reading of the Constitution of Vermont that when the framers of it accepted in 1791 a place in the Union of States they had no idea that they were signing away liberties which had been boldly proclaimed and zealously guarded up to that time."

"We must now either remodel our own Constitution to conform with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States must be amended to provide for a referendum to the freemen of the several states before amendments to that Constitution become effective. As it stands and is interpreted by the Supreme Court today, the Federal Constitution threatens the foundation of free popular government."

"The seventeenth amendment providing for a Federal income tax, was lobbied through Congress and the State Legislatures by Federal agents. The eighteenth amendment for Federal prohibition was forced through Congress and the State Legislatures by a powerful and irresponsible organization, operating through paid agents with unlimited funds. It is now proposed to force through the nineteenth amendment for woman suffrage in the same manner and also without the sanction of the freemen."

"I have been asked to overlook these considerations as a matter of party expediency, but this is a matter of principle, not expediency, and the party that invades a well-established principle of popular government will suffer in the end."

"Our Constitution was framed to insure our liberties, not to proscribe them. It means what it says. The rights of the people thereunder must be maintained. I will never be a party to any proceeding which proposes to change the Organic Law of the State without the consent of the people."

"I propose to go and come as my duty calls me, both within and without the State of Vermont, and if any other state officer sees fit, regardless of our fundamental law and his oath to support it, to take action contrary to the terms of this proclamation, he will do so on his own responsibility and be answerable to the freemen of the state."

MANCHESTER'S HEAVY TAX PAYERS

Equinox Company and James B. Wilbur Have Largest Lists in Town. Slight Falling Off in Grand List For 1920.

The following list shows the names of those having assessed valuations amounting to \$2,500 or over in the town of Manchester for the year 1920.

The total grand list of the town is \$23,302.26 with 49 exempt polls. The real estate valuation is \$1,638,921, while the personal estate is \$570,399.

C. R. Ames and Anna Williams \$4,400  
J. C. Bacon 4,450  
Battenkill Lumber Co. 7,500  
Annie L. Battis 6,500  
S. W. and Emma Baumgardner 7,000  
W. H. Beattie 5,953  
W. G. Bebee 8,150  
Otto R. Bennett 3,850  
Wm. W. Bennett 4,651  
Jay Bentley 7,260  
Helen M. Black 8,350  
F. W. and Adeline Beck 4,860  
F. E. Bond 13,120  
James H. Bourn 5,900

Orin W. Boynton 4,700  
John C. Bradley 9,930  
Henry W. Brown 11,000  
Reynolds D. Brown 7,105  
Bruno Cooperage Co. 9,000  
W. J. Crawford 4,250  
O. O. Buffum 3,750  
J. T. Brown & W. W. Benson 15,500  
Matilda Burnham 5,600  
Eugene & Bessie Bushee 3,500  
George Bushee, Sr. 3,580  
N. M. & H. H. Canfield 4,750  
Charles B. Carleton 4,950  
Champlain Realty Co. 6,950  
Clarence M. Clark 10,240  
Mary N. Clark Est. 20,000  
Anna McClure Clarke 7,862  
Dumont Clarke 7,700  
Mrs. Anna L. Cochran 6,000  
Combination Cash Store 15,000  
Isabella Davis 5,670  
Laurin C. & Grace E. Davis 4,700  
John H. Dimond 4,290  
Cham Dufresne 3,675  
Edith F. Dunbar 12,840  
Douglas H. Dyer 7,015  
Ekwanok Country Club 12,000  
B. M. & J. S. Eldred 4,105  
Equinox Mt. Spring, Inc. 20,761  
Equinox Company 123,242  
Loomis G. Felt 4,500  
F. E. & Jennie E. Fish 6,200  
Frances J. Fowler 12,000  
J. W. Fowler 6,500  
Fred B. Gilmore Est. 3,800  
Blanche B. C. Gunther 13,000  
Thos. H. Hanley 9,590  
Mary E. Hard 8,985  
Eliza J. Hard 11,080  
Eliza J. & Walter R. Hard 9,467  
Walter R. & Margaret S. Hard 3,600  
Anne Harris 4,000  
W. D. Hawley Est. 11,387  
Chas. H. Hawley 37,405  
John T. Hayes 4,725  
Thos. J. Healey 20,050  
J. C. Heinel 12,370  
Mabel M. Hemenway 4,440  
Lewis H. Hemenway 5,320  
Edward H. Hemenway 5,285  
Ella M. Hoyt 3,500  
Edward S. Isham 14,200  
Charles Isham Est. 19,500  
Maria C. Jermain 9,500  
N. Kamber 3,700  
J. Field Kennard 5,172  
Wm. H. Lathrop 4,265  
Geo. A. Lawrence 6,045  
Bessie Levin 7,842  
H. Harry Levin 12,000  
Robert T. Lincoln 35,200  
G. A. & Nellie W. Lugene 4,000  
Alice F. Macnoughtan 9,180  
Catherine B. J. McClure 18,000  
Richard L. Makin 7,500  
Manchester Water Co. 50,700  
Manchester Lumber Co. 5,240  
Loveland Munson 8,325  
Hedwig W. Montgomery 15,400  
J. F. Montgomery 5,000  
R. F. & A. C. Orvis 17,250  
Anna L. S. Orvis 22,600  
E. C. & Mary L. W. Orvis 4,025  
Frank C. Overton 5,500  
Elizabeth M. Page 5,120  
Bertha Pierce 3,600  
Park H. Pollard, Trustee 6,000  
Wm. W. Pratt 6,800  
Helen B. Pray 18,650  
C. H. Pray 26,800  
R. H. & Wm. A. Purdy Est. 5,285  
James D. & Jessie C. Purdy 4,300  
A. W. & Grace W. Reed 9,414  
Chas. L. & Mary Randall 5,500  
Rich Lumber Co. 16,285  
Gertrude D. Ritter 31,235  
Rich & Andrews 23,032  
Wm. H. Roberts 14,910  
F. G. Robinson Est. 4,200  
Arthur E. Seasons 4,530  
H. N. Shaw 10,725  
Standard Oil Co. 9,742  
Frances G. Strong 7,800  
Anna C. Sands 4,000  
Agnes M. Swift 5,810  
Ella B. Swift 4,620  
Earl M. Taylor 7,160  
S. Burt Taylor 4,325  
Emma E. Taylor 13,000  
Vermont Marble Co. 44,000  
Henry S. Walker 5,100  
Frank H. Walker 12,900  
Alvin Waters 3,845  
John H. Whipple 5,448  
Emma Westerman 10,200  
Geo. A. White 25,200  
E. A. Wilcox 7,621  
Caroline Wild 4,000  
James B. Wilbur 118,900  
Mary B. Wilson 10,250  
Edmond L. Wyman 11,160  
Louise Wildi 25,000  
Chas. E. Young & Co. 6,850

POETRY DISCUSSION GROUP

The next meeting of the Poetry Discussion Group will be held Thursday afternoon, July 15th, at 3 o'clock (day-light saving time) at the home of Mrs. Clarence Gilchrist, Arlington, Vt. The meeting will be conducted by Prof. Madison Bates. Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher will report on current events in literature.

Wm. Butler Yeats will be the poet under discussion. A few of his representative poems will be read by Ethel Priscilla Potter of Boston. A most cordial invitation is extended to all those who are interested in poetry.